

*Sub G8  
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immunoglobulin heavy chain variable region framework is at least 70% identical to the sequence of the donor immunoglobulin heavy chain variable region framework.

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142. (New) A humanized immunoglobulin having complementarity determining regions (CDRs) from a donor immunoglobulin and heavy and light chain variable region frameworks from human acceptor immunoglobulin heavy and light chain frameworks, which humanized immunoglobulin specifically binds to an antigen with an affinity constant of  $10^8 \text{ M}^{-1}$  to  $10^{10} \text{ M}^{-1}$ , wherein the sequence of the humanized immunoglobulin heavy chain variable region framework is at least 70% identical to the sequence of the donor immunoglobulin heavy chain variable region framework and comprises at least 70 amino acids identical to an acceptor human immunoglobulin heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence.

REMARKS

The courtesies extended by the Examiner and Supervisory Examiner Feisee at the recent personal interview are acknowledged with appreciation. The following remarks set forth the contents of the interview, with the numbered sections in the Office Action addressed serially.

Before specifically addressing the Office Action, however, Applicants would like to direct the Examiner's attention to the "Patentee's Observations on the Arguments of the Opponents," which was filed in the previously discussed Opposition at the European Patent Office in the corresponding EP patent. (The Observations document is included in the IDS submitted concurrently with this Amendment.) Section A.2 of the Observations (beginning at page 5) restates the contributions underlying the present invention:

The invention claimed in the contested patent for the first time enabled a general approach to providing improved forms of humanized antibodies (immunoglobulins) that exhibit satisfactory binding capabilities while remaining substantially non-immunogenic in humans. The contested patent provides the essential technical teaching necessary for skilled persons easily and economically to produce such immunoglobulins for therapeutic formulation and other uses.

The present invention contributed a conceptual breakthrough which followed the realization by the inventors that the prior art methods were not, in fact, generally satisfactory for retaining high binding affinity in humanized antibodies. This contribution, the solution to the problem, can be expressed in a number of ways. Thus, the contribution can be expressed as substituting one or more amino acids in the antibody framework with corresponding amino acid(s) from the non-human donor immunoglobulin in addition to transferring complementarity determining regions (CDRs), taking due account, as in Cheetham and Riechmann et al., of the impact of both Kabat and Chothia. This contribution could, however, be equally well defined (the result being the same) in terms of transferring CDRs defined by Kabat together with substituting from the donor antibody those amino acids constituting the CDR H1 loop as defined by Chothia because they interact with the Kabat CDRs and, in addition, substituting one or more other amino acids outside the CDRs. This second way of expressing the contribution is reflected by the Example in the contested patent. In any event, either way of defining the contribution involves one or more amino acid substitutions in framework amino acid positions from the non-human donor antibody, which positions are outside the CDRs as defined by Kabat and Chothia. These positions were not candidates for change to donor amino acids in the contemplation of the prior art. The contested patent provides full information

on the choice of such amino acid substitutions in any given situation.... After this design phase, the task of generating any particular humanized immunoglobulin is routine work for the molecular biologist.

The breakthrough nature of the invention disclosed in the contested patent is demonstrated by the successful clinical development of the humanized anti-Tac antibody specifically described in the patent's Experimental Section. In each of two, multinational, placebo-controlled phase III clinical trials in kidney transplantation, treatment with humanized anti-Tac together with standard immunosuppressive drugs produced a statistically significant reduction in the incidence of acute rejection episodes within six months of transplant relative to standard immunosuppression alone.... In addition, when data from the two trials was pooled, at six months post-transplant there were 10 deaths and 31 transplanted kidneys lost in the placebo treated groups, but only 1 death and 16 transplants lost in the groups treated with humanized anti-Tac - a 90% reduction in mortality and approximately 50% reduction in kidney loss. There was no increase in serious adverse events due to humanized anti-Tac in the trials, and no clinically significant HAMA response was observed. On December 10, 1997, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), acting on the unanimous endorsement of an advisory panel, granted marketing clearance for humanized anti-Tac (generic name, daclizumab; tradename, Zenapax®) which thus became the first humanized antibody approved for marketing anywhere in the world. In announcing the approval of this product, the FDA stated: "this new biotech product gives transplant patients and their doctors a new important weapon to fight kidney rejection." (Emphasis in original; reference numbers deleted.)

Support for Amendments

All of the elements in the pending claims, specifically including the claim amendments, are fully supported in the first (U.S.S.N. 290,975, filed December 28, 1988) and/or second (U.S.S.N. 310,252, filed February 13, 1989) priority applications. These two priority documents will be referred to as PDL I and PDL II, respectively; and it should be noted that PDL II incorporated by reference PDL I in its entirety (see, PDL II, page 1, lines 4-6).

So for example, support for the "70 amino acid residues" recitation added to claims 111 and 115 can be found in the subject specification at, e.g., page 64, line 9 and PDL I at page 10, lines 2-5.

Also, Claims 114, 118, 121 and 123 were amended to conform to the several other pending claims that recite the criteria "is capable of interacting with the CDRs." Support can be found in the subject specification at page 32, line 35 and in PDL II at, e.g., page 12, lines 33-34.

Support in Claims 119, 120, 121 and 126 for the recitation of "antibody tetramer, Fab, or (Fab')<sub>2</sub>" can be found in the subject specification at page 26, lines 21-29 and in PDL I at page 8, lines 15-16 and page 9, lines 14-15.

Support in Claims 118, 122 and 123 for the language "is outside of Chothia CDR H1 (amino acids 26-32)" is based on the fact that the resultant claim scope is identical with defining the invention as changing amino acids "outside the Kabat and Chothia CDRs," as explained in more detail below.

Support in the new dependent Claims 139, 140 and 141 for the recitation of "70%" can be found in the subject specification at page 4, line 19 and in PDL II at page 3, line 22.

As noted, new Claims 136-141 are all fully based on the other already pending claims as amended and add no new matter.

Response to the Office Action by Section

1. The Examiner's comments in this section are not completely understood. Certain of the comments appear to refer to the subject matter of U.S. 5,530,101. As these comments are not specific to this case, a reply does not seem appropriate. In any event, the subsequent sections explain the present invention and contribution in detail.

2. The sequence disclosure will be the same as in previous issued applications, and will be provided under separate cover with a substitute specification.

3. The status of all parent applications has been amended as requested and will also be corrected in the substitute specification.

4-7. A substitute specification will be provided under separate cover as noted above.

8. Claims 111-135 are objected to as allegedly being indefinite on various grounds. Our review of the application indicates that claim 119 does not appear to have been objected to, and otherwise this objection is respectfully traversed.

8(a). First, claims 113 and 114 as currently amended recite Kabat and Chothia CDRs. Second, it is acknowledged that Claims 111, 112, and 115 do not recite a specific definition of CDRs but nonetheless do particularly point out and distinctly claim subject matter of the present invention. These claims are patterned after claims that were allowed and issued in U.S. 5,530,101 (see, e.g., claim 1) and U.S. 5,693,762 (see, e.g., claim 1), neither of which recites a CDR definition. An inventive concept of this claim type was based on the present

inventors' recognition that improved humanized antibodies could be obtained by first choosing an acceptor framework region with high homology to the donor framework. This comparison of framework regions is not dependent upon a CDR definition or CDR comparison and, thus, no such further limitations should be needed.

8(b). It is respectfully submitted that the affinity recitations are neither vague nor indefinite. Therefore, this objection is traversed. (The affinity recitations are discussed in detail in Section 9, below.)

8(c). Claim 115 has been amended to clarify that the humanized immunoglobulin also includes a light chain. Otherwise this objection is not understood, as each of claims 116-118 already recites a light chain.

8(d-f). Claims 111 and 115 have been amended as suggested.

8(g). Claims 124 and 125 have been amended to clarify reference to "donor" amino acids.

9. Various claims were also objected to under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph. This objection is respectfully traversed.

9 (a & b). The Office Action alleges that the claims are directed to embodiments which may not have been enabled, such as humanized antibodies with significantly higher affinities than that of the donor antibody. Reference is made to the prior art, as well as the subject specifications showing comparable or slightly less affinity to the donor antibody. It is respectfully submitted, however, that these are just exemplary humanized antibodies and should not be considered limiting--particularly as the subject specification does disclose additional examples with significantly increased affinity over the donor. Subsequent publications by the inventors and others provide additional

evidence that skilled artisans were able to routinely practice the present invention and obtain humanized antibodies exhibiting increased affinity in comparison to the donor antibody.

As explained during the interview, humanized immunoglobulins made in accordance with the present invention have been shown experimentally to have affinities much stronger than their donor immunoglobulin. For example, both of the attached publications, Co et al. (1992) *J. Immunology* 148:1149-1154 and Caron et al. (1992) *Cancer Research* 52:6761-6767, describe humanized antibody affinities from about 3 to 8 fold stronger than the donor M195 antibody. Specifically, Co. et al. reported "about a 3-fold higher" affinity (see, bottom right hand column of page 1152 continued on page 1153). Similarly, Caron et al. reported the humanized antibodies "showed up to an 8.6- and 4-fold higher binding avidity" (see, Abstract, line 12). Both papers name original co-inventor Queen as an author, and describe humanized antibodies either precisely disclosed in the subject specification (e.g., humanized IgG<sub>1</sub>, M195 described at specification pages 148-153) or otherwise made using the same humanized heavy chain variable domain with a different heavy chain constant domain (e.g., humanized IgG<sub>3</sub>, M195; see, Co et al., page 1150, "Construction of expression vectors").

As another example which supports the findings of Caron et al. (1992), WO 96/05229 has specifically relied upon the teachings of the present invention to achieve humanized antibodies with affinity also reported to be about 8-fold higher than the donor mouse antibody. This patent application reports on the humanization of the mouse 1129 antibody (M1129) directed against the F glycoprotein of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV). In the final paragraph of page 9, the document states:

In another embodiment, murine 1129 variable heavy chain was compared to various human variable region amino acids sequences, the highest homology was to the human

rearranged COR sequence. The two amino acid sequences were 75% homologous overall and 80% in the framework regions.... The murine derived variable heavy chain CDRs were then substituted into the variable heavy chain human COR V<sub>H</sub> sequence.

Importantly, the details provided for making the humanized antibody follow precisely the method steps recited in, e.g., amended claim 1 of the present application (as well as Claim 14 of U.S. Patent No. 5,693,762, a related application). In particular, 80% homologous certainly satisfies the "at least 65%" criterion. In addition, examination of the 1129 antibody sequences in WO 96/05229 shows that the "at least 70 amino acids identical to an acceptor human immunoglobulin" feature is also present. Moreover, examination of Figure 7 of WO 96/05229 shows that the humanized 1129 antibody (designated H1129 or MEDI-493) comprises substitutions from the donor heavy chain framework outside the Kabat and Chothia CDRs, e.g., at position 85 (by Kabat numbering, or 90 by sequential numbering), where the "typical" amino acid Ala replaces the "rare" amino acid Tyr. Hence, this humanized antibody also supports the method disclosed in amended claim 120 of the present application.

Further, humanized antibody H1129 is reported in WO 96/05229 to have an affinity about 8-fold higher than the donor murine antibody M1129. Indeed, the table on page 29 states that K<sub>d</sub> = 11.4 nM for M1129 and K<sub>d</sub> = 1.4 nM for H1129. As the affinity (association) constant K<sub>a</sub> is always the reciprocal of the dissociation constant K<sub>d</sub>, this means that the affinity of M1129 is  $8.8 \times 10^7 \text{ M}^{-1}$ , while the affinity of H1129 is  $7.1 \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1}$ , about 8-fold greater.<sup>1</sup> Importantly, the applicants of WO 96/05229 did not do anything beyond the express teachings (particularly the criteria) of the present application to

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Applicants have not independently verified the data presented in WO 96/05229.

increase the affinity of the humanized antibody, i.e., they did not perform in vitro mutagenesis, affinity maturation, etc. On the contrary, they simply followed the criteria and other teachings of the present specification in a straightforward manner, which according to them yielded a humanized antibody with much greater affinity than the donor mouse antibody. In conclusion, the methods of the present application sometimes generate humanized antibodies with affinity slightly lower than the donor antibodies, more often with affinity essentially the same as the donor antibodies, sometimes with affinities higher but no greater than 4-fold, and sometimes with affinities even higher than that.

The subject specification sets out in particular detail those methods a skilled artisan can use to prepare humanized antibodies with acceptable affinities, including as amply demonstrated above, humanized antibodies with greatly increased affinities versus that of the donor. As pointed out above, those greater affinities were obtained without any additional experimentation to that detailed in the present specification. This evidence demonstrates unequivocally that the humanized antibodies of the present invention can exhibit affinities many fold greater than their respective donor antibodies. This objection should be reconsidered and the rejection withdrawn.

10(a). Various claims were also objected to under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as allegedly containing subject matter not described in the specification. The comments in the Office Action were not completely understood, however, the amendments to these claims obviate this objection.

Claim 114 has been amended to recite "outside the Kabat and Chothia CDRs." Claims 117, 118, 122 and 123 (and new claims 137 and 138), in which the replacing donor amino acids are specified as being from the heavy chain, have been amended to specify that the donor amino acids are "outside the Kabat CDRs" and "outside

Chothia CDR H1." It is submitted that this latter language is precisely equivalent to "outside the Kabat and Chothia CDRs." To wit, Chothia and Lesk, J. Mol. Biol. 196: 901 (1987), (which is incorporated by reference in PDL I at page 9, lines 4 - 6 and in the subject specification at, e.g., page 33, lines 23 to 26), list on page 904 the following alternative definitions of the heavy chain CDRs:

	<u>Kabat</u>	<u>Chothia</u>
H1	31 - 35	26 - 32
H2	50 - 65	53 - 55
H3	95 - 102	96 - 101

As may be seen from this table and is well understood, the Kabat CDRs H2 and H3 respectively contain the Chothia CDRs H2 and H3. Hence, a donor amino acid that is outside Kabat CDRs H2 and H3 is necessarily also outside these Chothia CDRs, and therefore outside these "Kabat and Chothia CDRs." Regarding the remaining heavy chain CDR, H1, a donor amino acid that is outside Kabat CDR H1 (31-35) and outside Chothia CDR H1 (26-32) must necessarily be outside the entire composite Kabat and Chothia CDR H1 (26-35). Thus, as stated, the two limitations "outside the Kabat CDRs" and "outside Chothia CDR H1" together have the same meaning as "outside the Kabat and Chothia CDRs." It is to be noted that the apposition "(amino acids 26-32)" inserted after "outside Chothia CDR H1" is for explicitness only, as Chothia CDR H1 means amino acids 26-32 as illustrated in the table above.

In view of the above, applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection.

11. The support for the affinity limitations in U.S.S.N. 07/290,975 is acknowledged.

12 & 13. Claims 111 and 115 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as allegedly anticipated by Riechmann et al., as evidenced by Cheetham. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Simply stated, the Riechmann et al. humanized antibody and the mouse donor antibody do not show 65% identity between their heavy chain variable region frameworks, as recited in the noted claims. This can be readily seen by referring to the attached Appendix 1, which shows that the identity was only 55%. Therefore, Riechmann et al. does not anticipate any of the cited claims.

Recently, it has been brought to Applicants' attention during the course of prosecution of the corresponding application in Japan that the framework of the humanized heavy chain described in Verhoeven et al. (1988) *Science* 239: 1534-1536, (which is of record in the present application) may be 65.5% identical to the donor heavy chain variable region. This was not observed previously because the sequence of the donor antibody was not presented in Verhoeven et al., and apparently was not published at the time, nor even at the priority dates of the present application.

Nonetheless, although several of the present claims recite "at least 65% identical," Verhoeven et al. clearly does not anticipate any of these claims for at least the following reasons. First, all these claims require that both the heavy and light chains be humanized. See, e.g., clause (4) of claim 111, clause (4) of claim 115, and in claims 112 and 116 the phrase "humanized immunoglobulin having complementarity determining regions (CDRs) from a donor immunoglobulin and heavy and light chain variable region frameworks from human acceptor immunoglobulin heavy and light chain frameworks." In contrast, Verhoeven et al. reports an antibody in which only the heavy chain was humanized. Second, claims 112 and 116 require that the humanized immunoglobulin bind an antigen with an affinity

constant of at least  $10^8 \text{ M}^{-1}$ , while the affinity of the antibody in Verhoeven et al. containing the humanized heavy chain is only about  $2 \times 10^7 \text{ M}^{-1}$  (the  $K_d$  for the donor antibody is about 5 nM, so the affinity constant is the reciprocal of this or  $2 \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1}$ , and the affinity of the humanized heavy chain-containing antibody is 10-fold less than that or  $2 \times 10^7 \text{ M}^{-1}$ ; see page 1535, first column, of Verhoeven et al.). Finally, claims 111 and 115 recite the step of "(1) comparing the sequence of a donor immunoglobulin heavy chain variable region against a collection of sequences of human heavy chain variable regions." No such comparison is made or even suggested in Verhoeven et al., where NEW was apparently chosen as the human acceptor sequence because its X-ray crystal structure was available, and. Apparently, it was only happenstance that high homology to the donor sequence significant homology existed.

Additionally, Verhoeven et al., either alone or in combination with any other references of record, did not render the pending claims obvious under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a). Verhoeven et al. did not state that their humanized heavy chain was at least 65% identical to the donor framework. Nor could the skilled person have made this calculation when Verhoeven et al. was published, nor even at the priority dates of the present application (including the immediately preceding application to the present divisional application, U.S.S.N. 634,278 filed December 19, 1990). Specifically, Verhoeven et al. did not provide the sequence of the donor D1.3 antibody, which would have been needed to make such a calculation, rather citing it on page 1534, third column, as reference (7) "M.E. Verhoeven, C. Berek, G. Winter, in preparation." A literature search using Medline of all publications by Verhoeven did not identify any such manuscript providing the sequence of the donor D1.3 antibody was ever published. The D1.3 sequence was also not provided in the Fourth Edition (1987) of Kabat et. al., Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, which is of record in the current case, and was first published in the Fifth Edition (1991), which cites

Verhoeven, Berek, and Winter, *personal communication*, as the source.

Hence, it would only have been about 1991, after the priority dates of the present application, that the skilled person could in principle have determined the extent of identity between the donor and humanized D1.3 heavy chain frameworks. However, even had the D1.3 sequence been available earlier, the skilled person would have had no motivation to make this calculation or to learn anything from it. Indeed, nothing in the art prior to the present priority applications suggested that the extent of identity between the donor and acceptor or humanized heavy chain was in any way relevant to successful humanization. All three publications that disclosed humanized heavy chains before the priority dates, Riechmann et al., Verhoeven et al. and Jones et al. (1986) *Nature* 321: 522 - 525, also of record, utilized the same NEW antibody to provide the human acceptor heavy chain framework, because of the availability of its X-ray structure (see Jones et al., page 523, lines 6-9). This resulted in various extents of identity between the respective donor and humanized heavy chains. There was no suggestion that it would be necessary or useful to choose a human acceptor variable region to increase the percent identity as presently claimed.

In conclusion, at the filing date of the present application, the person of ordinary skill in the art had neither means nor motivation to derive the 65% criterion of the pending claims, and therefore no ability to conceive the various steps of those methods to produce an immunoglobulin in which both the heavy and light chains were humanized and in which the heavy chain framework meets the specified criterion. This rejection should be withdrawn.

14-17. Various claims were further rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 102(b) as being anticipated by, or in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. Section 103 as obvious over Riechmann, as

evidenced by Cheetham. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As explained in previous responses and again at the interview, Riechmann et al.'s two amino acid changes at positions 27 and 30 of the heavy chain were within the Chothia CDR H1. This is contrary to the express requirement of the rejected claims. In fact, this was a basis that analogous claims in related patents were allowed, e.g., claim 4 of U.S. 5,585,089. The rejected claims are clearly distinguishable over and not suggested by Riechmann et al, and this rejection should be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants submit that all claims now pending in this application are in condition for allowance. The issuance of a formal Notice of Allowance at an early date is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this application, please telephone the undersigned at (650) 326-2400.

Respectfully submitted,



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Appendix 1

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Just to illustrate how silly 65% is as a homology here is the result of running the rat CD52 Campath heavy chain sequence against V-base. There are in fact 14 VH sequences greater than 65% homology overall not just for frameworks.

The total number of VH segments in V-base is 51 so this means that 14/51 are more than 65% homologous = 27.5% ie so more than 1/4 heavy chain VH sequences selected at random would meet the PDL 65% criteria! They claim that greater than 65% is 'unusually homologous' I would contest it is to be expected at a reasonable frequency.

Rat CD52 antibody (Campath-1G) run against V-Base

### Heavy Chain VH segment

Date: Thu, 9 Mar 2000 15:37:03 +0000

TFASTA translates and searches a DNA sequence data bank  
version 3.2t07 August 17, 1999

Please cite:

W.R. Pearson & D.J. Lipman PNAS (1988) 85:2444-2448

```
/tmp/.fasta3-search-5144071: 121 aa
>cplgh
vs V-Base too library
searching /data/gcgblast/v-base 0 library
167083 residues in 638 sequences
Expectation_n fit: rho(ln(x)) = 58.3236 +/- 0.0111; mu= -169.1206 +/- 0.481;
mean_var=11438.6422 +/- 9793.049, 0's: 1 Z-trim: 0 B-trim: 0 in 0/21
Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic: 0.2425 (N=25) at 56
```

TFASTA (3.27 August, 1999) function [optimized, BL50 matrix (15:-5)] ktup: 2  
join: 36, opt: 36, gap-pen: -16/-2, width: 16 reg.-scaled  
Scan time: 0.000

Scan time: 0.300

			inith	initl	opt	z-sc	E(637)
DP-34_DA-10	( 302)	[1]	522	522	522	83.5	4.9
DP-29_12-2	( 302)	[1]	511	511	511	82.5	5.6
VHD26	( 302)	[1]	483	483	483	79.8	7.7
DP-30	( 302)	[1]	479	479	479	79.5	8.1
V3-49	( 302)	[1]	469	469	476	79.2	8.4
HC15-7	( 302)	[1]	475	475	475	79.1	8.5
DP-57_HV3003-	( 302)	[1]	465	465	473	78.9	8.7
DP-35_V3-11-	( 296)	[1]	431	243	471	78.8	8.8
VH3-8	( 294)	[1]	441	253	469	78.7	9
LSG12-1	( 302)	[1]	463	463	470	78.6	9
DP-58_HV3D1EG	( 296)	[1]	442	254	467	78.4	9.2
YAC-9_COS-27-	( 302)	[1]	461	461	468	78.4	9.3
LSG6-1	( 302)	[1]	467	467	467	78.3	9.4
V3-22P	( 302)	[1]	455	455	463	78.0	9.8

>>DP-34\_DA-10 (302 aa)  
Frame: 1 initn: 522 init1: 522 opt: 522 Z-score: 83.5 expect(): 4.9  
73.000% identity in 100 aa overlap (1-100;1-300)

```

          10      20      30      40      50      60
cp1gh  EVKLLESGGGLVQPGGSMRLSCAGSGFTFTDFYMNWIRQPAGKAPEWLGFIRDKAKGYTT
          :.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.
DP-34_  EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSYYMSWVRQAPGKLEWVGFIRNKANGGTT
          10      40      70     100     130     160

```

cplgh s

>>DP-29\_12-2 (302 aa)  
Frame: 1 initn: 511 init1: 511 opt: 511 Z-score: 82.5 expect() 5.6  
72.000% identity in 100 aa overlap (1-100:1-300)

```

          10      20      30      40      50      60
cp1gh  EVKLLESGGGLVQPGGSMRLSCAGSGFTFTDFYMNWIRQPAGKAPEWLGFIRDKAKGYTT
         :.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.:.
DP-29_  EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHDYMDWVRQAFGKGLEWVGRTRNKANSYTT
          10      40      70     100     130     160

```

70	80	90	100	110	120
cplgh EYNPSVKGRFTISRDNTQNMLYLQMNTLRAEDTATYYCAREGHTAAPFDYWGQGVMTVS					
:: : :: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :					
DP-29_ EYAASVKGRFTISRDDSKNSLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCAR					
190	220	250	280		

3  
MOTIF

cplgh S

>>VHD26

Frame: 1 initn: 483 init1: 483 opt: 483 Z-score: 79.8 expect() 7.7  
69.000% identity in 100 aa overlap (1-100:1-300)

10	20	30	40	50	60
cplgh EVKLLESGGGLVQPGGSMRLSCAGSGFTFTDFYMNWIRQPAGKAP	EWLGFIRDKA	KAGYTT			
VHD26 EVQLLES	GGGLVQPGGSLRLS	CAASGFTFS	DHYMSWVRQAQGK	GKLELVGLIRNKANSY	TT
10	40	70	100	130	160

70	80	90	100	110	120
cplgh EYNPSVKGRFTISRDNTQNMLYLQMNTLRAEDTATYYCAREGHTA	APPFDYWGQQGV	MVTVS			
VHD26 EYAASVKGRLTISREDSKN	TLYLQMSSLKTEDLAVYYCAR				
190	220	250	280		

cplgh S

>>DP-30

Frame: 1 initn: 479 init1: 479 opt: 479 Z-score: 79.5 expect() 8.1  
68.000% identity in 100 aa overlap (1-100:1-300)

10	20	30	40	50	60
cplgh EVKLLESGGGLVQPGGSMRLSCAGSGFTFTDFYMNWIRQPAGKAP	EWLGFIRDKA	KAGYTT			
DP-30 EVQLVES	GGGLVQPGGSLRLS	CAASGFTFS	DHYMSWVRQAQGK	GKLELVGLIRNKANSY	TT
10	40	70	100	130	160

70	80	90	100	110	120
cplgh EYNPSVKGRFTISRDNTQNMLYLQMNTLRAEDTATYYCAREGHTA	APPFDYWGQQGV	MVTVS			
DP-30 EYAASVKGRLTISREDSKN	TLYLQMSSLKTEDLAVYYCAR				
190	220	250	280		

cplgh S

>>V3-49

(302 aa)  
Frame: 1 initn: 469 init1: 469 opt: 476 Z-score: 79.2 expect() 8.4  
68.000% identity in 100 aa overlap (1-100:1-300)

10	20	30	40	50	60
cplgh EVKLLESGGGLVQPGGSMRLSCAGSGFTFTDFYMNWIRQPAGKAP	EWLGFIRDKA	KAGYTT			
V3-49 EVQLVES	GGGLVQPGRS	LRLSCTASGFTFGDYAMSWFRQAQGK	GKLEWVGFI	RSKAYGG	TT
10	40	70	100	130	160

70	80	90	100	110	120
cplgh EYNPSVKGRFTISRDNTQNMLYLQMNTLRAEDTATYYCAREGHTA	APPFDYWGQQGV	MVTVS			
V3-49 EYASVKGRLTISRDGSKSIAYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCTR					
190	220	250	280		

cplgh S

>>HC15-7

(302 aa)  
Frame: 1 initn: 475 init1: 475 opt: 475 Z-score: 79.1 expect() 8.5  
67.000% identity in 100 aa overlap (1-100:1-300)

10	20	30	40	50	60
cplgh EVKLLESGGGLVQPGGSMRLSCAGSGFTFTDFYMNWIRQPAGKAP	EWLGFIRDKA	KAGYTT			
HC15-7 EVQLVES	GGGLVQPGGSLRLS	CAASGFTFS	DHYMSWVRQAQGK	GKLELVGLIRNKANSY	TT
10	40	70	100	130	160

70	80	90	100	110	120
cplgh EYNPSVKGRFTISRDNTQNMLYLQMNTLRAEDTATYYCAREGHTA	APPFDYWGQQGV	MVTVS			
HC15-7 EYAASVKGRLTISREDSKN	TMYLQMNSLKTEDLAVYYCAR				
190	220	250	280		

MOT-06-00

cplgh S

>>DP-57\_HV3003- (302 aa)  
 Frame: 1 initn: 465 init1: 465 opt: 473 Z-score: 78.9 expect() 8.7  
 67.000% identity in 100 aa overlap (1-100:1-300)

10	20	30	40	50	60
cplgh EVKLLESGGGLVQPGGSMRLSCAGSGFTFTDFYMNWIRQPACKAPEWLGFI RDKA KGYTT					
DP-57_ EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSYYMSGVRQAPGKGLEWVGFI RNKANGGTT					
10	40	70	100	130	160

70	80	90	100	110	120
cplgh EYNPSVKGRFTISRDNTQNMLYLQMNTLRAEDTATYYCAREGHTAAPFDYWGQGV MVTVS					
DP-57_ EXTTSVKGRFTISRDDS KSITYLQMKS LKTEDTAVYYCSR					
190	220	250	280		

cplgh S

>>DP-35\_V3-11- (296 aa)  
 Frame: 1 initn: 431 init1: 243 opt: 471 Z-score: 78.8 expect() 8.8  
 69.000% identity in 100 aa overlap (1-100:1-294)

10	20	30	40	50	60
cplgh EVKLLESGGGLVQPGGSMRLSCAGSGFTFTDFYMNWIRQPACKAPEWLGFI RDKA KGYTT					
DP-35_ QVQLVESGGGLVKGPGS RLSCAASGFTFSYYMSWIRQAPGKGLEWVSYI--SSSGSTI					
10	40	70	100	130	160

70	80	90	100	110	120
cplgh EYNPSVKGRFTISRDNTQNMLYLQMNTLRAEDTATYYCAREGHTAAPFDYWGQGV MVTVS					
DP-35_ YYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKN SLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCAR					
190	220	250	280		

cplgh S

>>VH3-8 (294 aa)  
 Frame: 1 initn: 441 init1: 253 opt: 469 Z-score: 78.7 expect() 9  
 69.000% identity in 100 aa overlap (1-100:1-294)

10	20	30	40	50	60
cplgh EVKLLESGGGLVQPGGSMRLSCAGSGFTFTDFYMNWIRQPACKAPEWLGFI RDKA KGYTT					
VH3-8 QVQLLES GGGLVKGPGS RLSCAASGFTFSYYMSWIRQAPGKGLEWVSYI SSSSS--YT					
10	40	70	100	130	160

70	80	90	100	110	120
cplgh EYNPSVKGRFTISRDNTQNMLYLQMNTLRAEDTATYYCAREGHTAAPFDYWGQGV MVTVS					
VH3-8 NYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKN SLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCAR					
190	220	250	280		

cplgh S

>>LSG12-1 (302 aa)  
 Frame: 1 initn: 463 init1: 463 opt: 470 Z-score: 78.6 expect() 9  
 67.000% identity in 100 aa overlap (1-100:1-300)

10	20	30	40	50	60
cplgh EVKLLESGGGLVQPGGSMRLSCAGSGFTFTDFYMNWIRQPACKAPEWLGFI RDKA KGYTT					
LSG12- EVQLVESGGGLVQPGPSLRLSCTASGFTFGYYPMWSVRQAPGKGLEWVGFI RSKAYGGTT					
10	40	70	100	130	160

70	80	90	100	110	120
cplgh EYNPSVKGRFTISRDNTQNMLYLQMNTLRAEDTATYYCAREGHTAAPFDYWGQGV MVTVS					
LSG12- EYAA SVKGRFTISRDDS KSIAYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCTR					
190	220	250	280		

11.07.06.00

cplgh S

>>DP-58\_HV3D1EG (296 aa)  
 Frame: 1 initn: 442 init1: 254 opt: 467 Z-score: 78.4 expect() 9.2  
 69.000% identity in 100 aa overlap (1-100:1-294)

10	20	30	40	50	60
cplgh EVKLLESGGGLVQPGGSMRLSCAGSGFTFTDFYMNWIRQAPGKAPEWLGFIRDKAKGYTT					
DP-58_ EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYEMNWRQAPGKGLEWVSYI--SSSGSTI					
10	40	70	100	130	160

  

70	80	90	100	110	120
cplgh EYNPSVKGRFTISRDNTQNMLYLQMNTLRAEDTATYYCAREGHTAAPFDYWGQQGVMTVS					
DP-58_ YYADSVVKGRFTISRDNAKNSLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCAR					
190	220	250	280		

cplgh S

>>YAC-9\_COS-27- (302 aa)  
 Frame: 1 initn: 461 init1: 461 opt: 468 Z-score: 78.4 expect() 9.3  
 66.000% identity in 100 aa overlap (1-100:1-300)

10	20	30	40	50	60
cplgh EVKLLESGGGLVQPGGSMRLSCAGSGFTFTDFYMNWIRQAPGKAPEWLGFIRDKAKGYTT					
YAC-9_ EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLKLSCAASGFTFSGSAMHWVRQASGKGLEWVGRIRSKANSYAT					
10	40	70	100	130	160

  

70	80	90	100	110	120
cplgh EYNPSVKGRFTISRDNTQNMLYLQMNTLRAEDTATYYCAREGHTAAPFDYWGQQGVMTVS					
YAC-9_ AYAASVVKGRFTISRDDS KNTAYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCTR					
190	220	250	280		

cplgh S

>>LSG6-1 (302 aa)  
 Frame: 1 initn: 467 init1: 467 opt: 467 Z-score: 78.3 expect() 9.4  
 66.327% identity in 98 aa overlap (1-98:1-294)

10	20	30	40	50	60
cplgh EVKLLESGGGLVQPGGSMRLSCAGSGFTFTDFYMNWIRQAPGKAPEWLGFIRDKAKGYTT					
LSG6-1 EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMWVRQAPGKGLEWVGRIKS KTDGGTT					
10	40	70	100	130	160

  

70	80	90	100	110	120
cplgh EYNPSVKGRFTISRDNTQNMLYLQMNTLRAEDTATYYCAREGHTAAPFDYWGQQGVMTVS					
LSG6-1 DYAAPVKGRFTISRDDS KNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCTT					
190	220	250	280		

cplgh S

>>V3-22P (302 aa)  
 Frame: 1 initn: 455 init1: 455 opt: 463 Z-score: 78.0 expect() 9.8  
 66.000% identity in 100 aa overlap (1-100:1-300)

10	20	30	40	50	60
cplgh EVKLLESGGGLVQPGGSMRLSCAGSGFTFTDFYMNWIRQAPGKAPEWLGFIRDKAKGYTT					
V3-22P EVHLVESGGALVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSYYYMSVRQAPGKGLEWVG FIRNKANGTT					
10	40	70	100	130	160

  

70	80	90	100	110	120
cplgh EYNPSVKGRFTISRDNTQNMLYLQMNTLRAEDTATYYCAREGHTAAPFDYWGQQGVMTVS					
V3-22P EXTTSVVKGRFTISRDDS K SITYLQMKS LKTEDTAVYYCSR					
190	220	250	280		

# MOT0800

cplgh S

121 residues in 1 query sequences  
 167083 residues in 638 library sequences  
 Tcomplib (4 proc) [version 3.2t07 August 17, 1999]  
 start: Thu Mar 9 15:37:02 2000 done: Thu Mar 9 15:37:03 2000  
 Scan time: 0.300 Display time: 0.030

Function used was TFASTA

---

Heavy Chain JH Segment

Date: Thu, 9 Mar 2000 18:09:31 +0000

TFASTA translates and searches a DNA sequence data bank  
 version 3.2t07 August 17, 1999

Please cite:  
 W.R. Pearson & D.J. Lipman PNAS (1988) 85:2444-2448

```
/tmp/.fasta3-search-5508063: 21 aa
>cplghj
vs V-Base too library
searching /data/gcgbblast/v-base 0 library
167083 residues in 638 sequences
Expectation_n fit: rho(ln(x))= 3.9599+/-0.00831; mu= 1.2877+/- 0.468;
mean_var=10.5398+/- 7.724, 0's: 2 Z-trim: 11 B-trim: 0 in 0/17
Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic: 0.2173 (N=26) at 44

TFASTA (3.27 August, 1999) function [optimized, BL50 matrix (15:-5)] ktup: 2
join: 36, opt: 36, gap-pen: -16/ -2, width: 16 reg.-scaled
Scan time: 0.150
The best scores are:
```

	initn	init1	opt	z-sc	E(625)
JH4D	( 48) [3]	90	90	90	276.0 9e-11
JH4B	( 48) [3]	90	90	90	276.0 9e-11
JH4A	( 48) [3]	90	90	90	276.0 9e-11
JH3B	( 50) [2]	85	85	85	260.1 6.9e-10
JH3A	( 50) [2]	85	85	85	260.1 6.9e-10
JH5A	( 51) [3]	80	80	80	244.5 5.2e-09
JH5B	( 51) [3]	79	79	79	241.4 7.6e-09
JH1	( 52) [1]	66	66	77	235.0 1.7e-08
JH2	( 53) [2]	75	75	75	228.6 3.9e-08
JH6A	( 63) [3]	62	62	69	208.0 5.5e-07
JH6B	( 63) [3]	62	62	69	208.0 5.5e-07
JH6C	( 63) [3]	57	57	64	192.6 4e-06

```
>>JH4D (48 aa)
Frame: 3 initn: 90 init1: 90 opt: 90 z-score: 276.0 expect() 9e-11
85.714% identity in 14 aa overlap (8-21:6-47)
```

```
10          20
cplghj EGHTAAPFDYWGQGVMTVSS
:::::::=====
JH4D       YFDYWGQGTLTVSS
30
```

```
>>JH4B (48 aa)
Frame: 3 initn: 90 init1: 90 opt: 90 z-score: 276.0 expect() 9e-11
85.714% identity in 14 aa overlap (8-21:6-47)
```

```
10          20
cplghj EGHTAAPFDYWGQGVMTVSS
:::::::=====
JH4B       YFDYWGQGTLTVSS
30
```

7  
11:07:06:00

>>JH4A  
Frame: 3 initn: 90 init1: 90 opt: 90 Z-score: 276.0 expect() 9e-11  
85.714% identity in 14 aa overlap (8-21:6-47)

10 20  
cp1ghj EGHTAAPFDYWGQQGVMVTVSS  
:::::::  
JH4A YFDYWGGTQLVTVSS  
30

>>JH3B  
Frame: 2 initn: 85 init1: 85 opt: 85 Z-score: 260.1 expect() 6.9e-10  
85.714% identity in 14 aa overlap (8-21:8-49)

10 20  
cp1ghj EGHTAAPFDYWGQQGVMVTVSS  
:: :::::::::::::  
JH3B DAFDVGQGTMVTVSS  
20

>>JH3A  
Frame: 2 initn: 85 init1: 85 opt: 85 Z-score: 260.1 expect() 6.9e-10  
85.714% identity in 14 aa overlap (8-21:8-49)

10 20  
cp1ghj EGHTAAPFDYWGQQGVMVTVSS  
:: :::::::::::::  
JH3A DAFDVWGQGTMVTVSS  
20

>>JH5A  
Frame: 3 initn: 80 init1: 80 opt: 80 Z-score: 244.5 expect() 5.2e-09  
78.571% identity in 14 aa overlap (8-21:9-50)

10 20  
cp1ghj EGHTAAPFDYWGQQGVMVTVSS  
:: :::::::::::::  
JH5A NWFDWSWGQGTLVTVSS  
30

>>JH5B  
Frame: 3 initn: 79 init1: 79 opt: 79 Z-score: 241.4 expect() 7.6e-09  
78.571% identity in 14 aa overlap (8-21:9-50)

10 20  
cp1ghj EGHTAAPFDYWGQQGVMVTVSS  
:: :::::::::::::  
JH5B NWFDPWGQGTLVTVSS  
30

>>JH1  
Frame: 1 initn: 66 init1: 66 opt: 77 Z-score: 235.0 expect() 1.7e-08  
64.706% identity in 17 aa overlap (5-21:1-51)

10 20  
cp1ghj EGHTAAPFDYWGQQGVMVTVSS  
: :::::::::::::  
JH1 AEYFQHWGQGTLVTVSS  
10 40

>>JH2  
Frame: 2 initn: 75 init1: 75 opt: 75 Z-score: 228.6 expect() 3.9e-08  
71.429% identity in 14 aa overlap (8-21:11-52)

10 20  
cp1ghj EGHTAAPFDYWGQQGVMVTVSS  
:: :::::::::::::  
JH2 YWYFDLWGRGTLVTVSS  
20 50

>>JH6A  
Frame: 3 initn: 62 init1: 62 opt: 69 Z-score: 208.0 expect() 5.5e-07  
76.923% identity in 13 aa overlap (9-21:24-62)

10 20

110706.00

```

cp1ghj EGHTAAPFDYWGQGVMTVSS
: : ::::: :::::
JH6A     YYYYYYGMMDVWGQGTTVTVSS
30          60

>>JH6B                               (63 aa)
Frame: 3 initn: 62 init1: 62 opt: 69 Z-score: 208.0 expect() 5.5e-07
76.923% identity in 13 aa overlap (9-21:24-62)

10      20
cp1ghj EGHTAAPFDYWGQGVMTVSS
: : ::::: :::::
JH6B     YYYYYYGMMDVWGQGTTVTVSS
30          60

>>JH6C                               (63 aa)
Frame: 3 initn: 57 init1: 57 opt: 64 Z-score: 192.6 expect() 4e-06
69.231% identity in 13 aa overlap (9-21:24-62)

10      20
cp1ghj EGHTAAPFDYWGQGVMTVSS
: : ::::: :::::
JH6C     YYYYYYYMDVWGKGTTVTVSS
30          60

```

21 residues in 1 query sequences  
 167083 residues in 638 library sequences  
 Tcomplib (4 proc) [version 3.2t07 August 17, 1999]  
 start: Thu Mar 9 18:09:30 2000 done: Thu Mar 9 18:09:31 2000  
 Scan time: 0.150 Display time: 0.020

Function used was TFASTA

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#### Light Chain VL segment

Date: Thu, 9 Mar 2000 15:38:26 +0000

TFASTA translates and searches a DNA sequence data bank  
 version 3.2t07 August 17, 1999  
 Please cite:  
 W.R. Pearson & D.J. Lipman PNAS (1988) 85:2444-2448

/tmp/.fasta3-search-5216932: 108 aa  
 >mrc7@cam.ac.uk  
 vs V-Base too library  
 searching /data/gcblast/v-base 0 library

167083 residues in 638 sequences  
 Expectation\_n fit: rho(ln(x))= 40.6350+/- 0.013; mu= -124.6895+/- 0.618;  
 mean\_var=10515.5456+/-9197.943, 0's: 1 Z-trim: 0 B-trim: 0 in 0/21  
 Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic: 0.2044 (N=25) at 42

TFASTA (3.27 August, 1999) function [optimized, BL50 matrix (15:-5)] ktup: 2  
 join: 36, opt: 36, gap-pen: -16/ -2, width: 16 reg.-scaled  
 Scan time: 0.260

The best scores are:

		initn	init1	opt	z-sc	E(637)	
DPK1_018-	( 287)	[1]	466	466	494	87.9	2.8
DPK9_012-	( 287)	[1]	458	458	492	87.7	2.8
V3B	( 287)	[1]	469	469	492	87.7	2.8
DPK4_A20	( 287)	[1]	451	451	480	86.5	3.3
DPK8_VD	( 287)	[1]	449	449	479	86.4	3.3
A30_SG3	( 287)	[1]	462	462	473	85.9	3.6
V108	( 287)	[1]	463	463	472	85.8	3.6
HK137	( 287)	[1]	437	437	472	85.8	3.6
LFVK431	( 287)	[1]	433	433	468	85.4	3.8
VB	( 287)	[1]	439	439	468	85.4	3.8
DPK5_VB	( 287)	[1]	439	439	468	85.4	3.8
DPK6_VB	( 287)	[1]	439	439	468	85.4	3.8
DPK3_L11	( 287)	[1]	451	451	466	85.2	3.9
DPK2_L14	( 287)	[1]	444	444	464	85.0	4

Z4	( 287)	[1]	432	432	463	..	84.9	..4.1..
DPK7_HK134-	( 287)	[1]	424	424	459	..	84.5	4.3
HK102_V1	( 287)	[1]	433	433	459	..	84.5	4.3
DPK11_O14-	( 287)	[1]	453	453	459	..	84.5	4.3
VA	( 287)	[1]	415	415	457	..	84.3	4.4
L12A_PCRDIL6-5	( 287)	[1]	431	431	457	..	84.3	4.4

>>DPK1\_O18- (287 aa)  
Frame: 1 initn: 466 init1: 466 opt: 494 Z-score: 87.9 expect() 2.8  
74.737% identity in 95 aa overlap (1-95:1-285)

10	20	30	40	50	60
cp1g1 DIKMTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTLNCKASQNIDKYLNWYQQKLGEVKLIIYNTNNLQTGIPS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DPK1_O DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITCQASQDISNYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYDASNLETGVPS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	40	70	100	130	160

70	80	90	100
cp1g1 RFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDVATYFCLQHISRPRTFGTKLELR	.....	.....	.....
DPK1_O RFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDIATYYCQQYDNLP	.....	.....	.....
190	220	250	280

>>DPK9\_O12- (287 aa)  
Frame: 1 initn: 458 init1: 458 opt: 492 Z-score: 87.7 expect() 2.8  
75.789% identity in 95 aa overlap (1-95:1-285)

10	20	30	40	50	60
cp1g1 DIKMTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTLNCKASQNIDKYLNWYQQKLGEVKLIIYNTNNLQTGIPS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DPK9_O DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITCRAQSISYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSLQSGVPS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	40	70	100	130	160

70	80	90	100
cp1g1 RFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDVATYFCLQHISRPRTFGTKLELR	.....	.....	.....
DPK9_O RFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTP	.....	.....	.....
190	220	250	280

>>V3B (287 aa)  
Frame: 1 initn: 469 init1: 469 opt: 492 Z-score: 87.7 expect() 2.8  
75.789% identity in 95 aa overlap (1-95:1-285)

10	20	30	40	50	60
cp1g1 DIKMTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTLNCKASQNIDKYLNWYQQKLGEVKLIIYNTNNLQTGIPS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
V3B DIQMTQSPSFLSASVGDRVITCRAQSISYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSLQSGVPS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	40	70	100	130	160

70	80	90	100
cp1g1 RFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDVATYFCLQHISRPRTFGTKLELR	.....	.....	.....
V3B RFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQCGYSTP	.....	.....	.....
190	220	250	280

>>DPK4\_A20 (287 aa)  
Frame: 1 initn: 451 init1: 451 opt: 480 Z-score: 86.5 expect() 3.3  
74.737% identity in 95 aa overlap (1-95:1-285)

10	20	30	40	50	60
cp1g1 DIKMTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTLNCKASQNIDKYLNWYQQKLGEVKLIIYNTNNLQTGIPS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DPK4_A DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITCRAQSQGISNYLAWYQQKPGKVKPLLIYAASLQSGVPS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	40	70	100	130	160

70	80	90	100
cp1g1 RFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDVATYFCLQHISRPRTFGTKLELR	.....	.....	.....
DPK4_A RFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDVATYYCQKYNNSAP	.....	.....	.....
190	220	250	280

>>DPK8\_VD (287 aa)  
Frame: 1 initn: 449 init1: 449 opt: 479 Z-score: 86.4 expect() 3.3  
73.684% identity in 95 aa overlap (1-95:1-285)

10	20	30	40	50	60
----	----	----	----	----	----

10

cp1gl DIKMTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTLNCKASQNI  
DKYLNWYQQKLGE  
SPKLLIYNTNNLQTGIPS  
DPK8\_V DIQLTQSPSFLSASVGDRVITCRASQGI  
SSYLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYA  
AASLQSGVPS  
10 40 70 100 130 160

70	80	90	100
----	----	----	-----

cp1gl RFSGSGSGTDFTLT  
TISSLQPEDVATYFCLQHISRPR  
TFGTGTKE  
LKR  
DPK8\_V RFSGSGSGTEFTLT  
TISSLQPEDFATYYC  
QQLNSYP  
190 220 250 280

>>A30\_SG3 (287 aa)  
 Frame: 1 initn: 462 initl: 462 opt: 473 Z-score: 85.9 expect() 3.6  
 73.684% identity in 95 aa overlap (1-95:1-285)

10	20	30	40	50	60
----	----	----	----	----	----

cp1gl DIKMTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTLNCKASQNI  
DKYLNWYQQKLGE  
SPKLLIYNTNNLQTGIPS  
A30\_SG DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITCRASQGI  
RNDLWYQQKPGKAPKRLIYA  
AASSLQSGVPS  
10 40 70 100 130 160

70	80	90	100
----	----	----	-----

cp1gl RFSGSGSGTDFTLT  
TISSLQPEDVATYFCLQHISRPR  
TFGTGTKE  
LKR  
A30\_SG RFSGSGSGTEFTLT  
TISSI  
LQPEDFATYYCLQHNSYP  
190 220 250 280

>>V108 (287 aa)  
 Frame: 1 initn: 463 initl: 463 opt: 472 Z-score: 85.8 expect() 3.6  
 72.632% identity in 95 aa overlap (1-95:1-285)

10	20	30	40	50	60
----	----	----	----	----	----

cp1gl DIKMTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTLNCKASQNI  
DKYLNWYQQKLGE  
SPKLLIYNTNNLQTGIPS  
V108 DIQVTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITCRASQGI  
SNGLSWYQQKPGQAP  
TLLIYA  
AASSLQSGVPS  
10 40 70 100 130 160

70	80	90	100
----	----	----	-----

cp1gl RFSGSGSGTDFTLT  
TISSLQPEDVATYFCLQHISRPR  
TFGTGTKE  
LKR  
V108 RFSGSGSGTDFTLT  
TISSLQPEDVATYYCLQDY  
TTP  
190 220 250 280

>>HK137 (287 aa)  
 Frame: 1 initn: 437 initl: 437 opt: 472 Z-score: 85.8 expect() 3.6  
 72.632% identity in 95 aa overlap (1-95:1-285)

10	20	30	40	50	60
----	----	----	----	----	----

cp1gl DIKMTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTLNCKASQNI  
DKYLNWYQQKLGE  
SPKLLIYNTNNLQTGIPS  
HK137 DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITCRASQGI  
SNYLAWFQQKPGKAP  
KSLIYA  
AASSLQSGVPS  
10 40 70 100 130 160

70	80	90	100
----	----	----	-----

cp1gl RFSGSGSGTDFTLT  
TISSLQPEDVATYFCLQHISRPR  
TFGTGTKE  
LKR  
HK137 RFSGSGSGTDFTLT  
TISSLQPEDFATYYC  
QQYN  
SYP  
190 220 250 280

>>LFVK431 (287 aa)  
 Frame: 1 initn: 433 initl: 433 opt: 468 Z-score: 85.4 expect() 3.8  
 71.579% identity in 95 aa overlap (1-95:1-285)

10	20	30	40	50	60
----	----	----	----	----	----

cp1gl DIKMTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTLNCKASQNI  
DKYLNWYQQKLGE  
SPKLLIYNTNNLQTGIPS  
LFVK43 DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITCRASQGI  
SNYLAWFQQKPGKAP  
KSLIYA  
AASSLQSGVPS  
10 40 70 100 130 160

70	80	90	100
----	----	----	-----

cp1gl RFSGSGSGTDFTLT  
TISSLQPEDVATYFCLQHISRPR  
TFGTGTKE  
LKR  
LFVK43 KFSGSGSGTDFTLT  
TISSI  
LQPEDFATYYC  
QQYN  
SYP  
190 220 250 280

>>VB (287 aa)

Frame: 1 initn: 439 initl: 439 opt: 468 z-score: 85.4 expect() .3.8  
72.632% identity in 95 aa overlap (1-95:1-285)

	10	20	30	40	50	60
cp1gl	DIKMTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTLNCKASQNIDKYLNWYQQQLGESPKLLIYNTNNLQTGIPS					
VB	DIQMTQSPSSVSASVGDRVTITCRASQGISSWLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSLQSGVPS					
	10	40	70	100	130	160

	70	80	90	100		
cp1gl	RFGSGSGTDFLTLSQPEDVATYFCLQHISRPRFTGTTKLELKR					
VB	RFGSGSGTDFLTLSQPEDFATYYCQQANSFP					
	190	220	250	280		

>>DPK5\_VB (287 aa)  
Frame: 1 initn: 439 initl: 439 opt: 468 z-score: 85.4 expect() .3.8  
72.632% identity in 95 aa overlap (1-95:1-285)

	10	20	30	40	50	60
cp1gl	DIKMTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTLNCKASQNIDKYLNWYQQQLGESPKLLIYNTNNLQTGIPS					
DPK5_V	DIQMTQSPSSVSASVGDRVTITCRASQGISSWLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSLQSGVPS					
	10	40	70	100	130	160

	70	80	90	100		
cp1gl	RFGSGSGTDFLTLSQPEDVATYFCLQHISRPRFTGTTKLELKR					
DPK5_V	RFGSGSGTDFLTLSQPEDFATYYCQQANSFP					
	190	220	250	280		

>>DPK6\_VB (287 aa)  
Frame: 1 initn: 439 initl: 439 opt: 468 z-score: 85.4 expect() .3.8  
72.632% identity in 95 aa overlap (1-95:1-285)

	10	20	30	40	50	60
cp1gl	DIKMTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTLNCKASQNIDKYLNWYQQQLGESPKLLIYNTNNLQTGIPS					
DPK6_V	DIQMTQSPSSVSASVGDRVTITCRASQGISSWLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSLQSGVPS					
	10	40	70	100	130	160

	70	80	90	100		
cp1gl	RFGSGSGTDFLTLSQPEDVATYFCLQHISRPRFTGTTKLELKR					
DPK6_V	RFGSGSGTDFLTLSQPEDFATYYCQQANSFP					
	190	220	250	280		

>>DPK3\_L11 (287 aa)  
Frame: 1 initn: 451 initl: 451 opt: 466 z-score: 85.2 expect() .3.9  
73.404% identity in 94 aa overlap (2-95:4-285)

	10	20	30	40	50	60
cp1gl	DIKMTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTLNCKASQNIDKYLNWYQQQLGESPKLLIYNTNNLQTGIPS					
DPK3_L	AIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQGIRNDLGWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSLQSGVPS					
	10	40	70	100	130	160

	70	80	90	100		
cp1gl	RFGSGSGTDFLTLSQPEDVATYFCLQHISRPRFTGTTKLELKR					
DPK3_L	RFGSGSGTDFLTLSQPEDFATYYCLQDYNYP					
	190	220	250	280		

>>DPK2\_L14 (287 aa)  
Frame: 1 initn: 444 initl: 444 opt: 464 z-score: 85.0 expect() .4  
70.526% identity in 95 aa overlap (1-95:1-285)

	10	20	30	40	50	60
cp1gl	DIKMTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTLNCKASQNIDKYLNWYQQQLGESPKLLIYNTNNLQTGIPS					
DPK2_L	NIQMTQSPSAMASAVGDRVTITCRARQGISNYLAWFQQKPGKVPKHLIYAASSLQSGVPS					
	10	40	70	100	130	160

	70	80	90	100		
cp1gl	RFGSGSGTDFLTLSQPEDVATYFCLQHISRPRFTGTTKLELKR					
	190	220	250	280		

DPK2\_L RFSGSGSGTEFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCLQHNSYP  
 190 220 250 280

>>Z4 (287 aa)  
 Frame: 1 initn: 432 initl: 432 opt: 463 Z-score: 84.9 expect() 4.1  
 72.632% identity in 95 aa overlap (1-95:1-285)

	10	20	30	40	50	60
cp1gl	DIKMTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTLNCKASQNI	D	KYLNWYQQKLGE	SPKLLIY	NTNNLQTGIPS	
	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::
Z4	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQGISNNLNWYQQKPGKTPKFLIYAASSLQSGIPS					
	10	40	70	100	130	160

	70	80	90	100		
cp1gl	RFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDVATYFCLQHISRPR	HISRPTFGTGT	KLELKR			
	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	:::::	:::::	
Z4	RFSDSGSGTDYTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQSDSTP					
	190	220	250	280		

>>DPK7\_HK134- (287 aa)  
 Frame: 1 initn: 424 initl: 424 opt: 459 Z-score: 84.5 expect() 4.3  
 71.579% identity in 95 aa overlap (1-95:1-285)

	10	20	30	40	50	60
cp1gl	DIKMTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTLNCKASQNI	D	KYLNWYQQKLGE	SPKLLIY	NTNNLQTGIPS	
	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	:::::	::::::::::
DPK7_H	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQGISSWLA	WYQQKPE	KAPKSLIYAASSLQSGVPS			
	10	40	70	100	130	160

	70	80	90	100		
cp1gl	RFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDVATYFCLQHISRPR	HISRPTFGTGT	KLELKR			
	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	:::::	:::::	
DPK7_H	RFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQYNSYP					
	190	220	250	280		

>>HK102\_V1 (287 aa)  
 Frame: 1 initn: 433 initl: 433 opt: 459 Z-score: 84.5 expect() 4.3  
 70.968% identity in 93 aa overlap (1-93:1-279)

	10	20	30	40	50	60
cp1gl	DIKMTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTLNCKASQNI	D	KYLNWYQQKLGE	SPKLLIY	NTNNLQTGIPS	
	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::
HK102_	DIQMTQSPSTLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISSWLA	WYQQKPGKAP	KPLLIYDASSLES	GVP	S	
	10	40	70	100	130	160

	70	80	90	100		
cp1gl	RFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDVATYFCLQHISRPR	HISRPTFGTGT	KLELKR			
	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	:::::	:::::	
HK102_	RFSGSGSGTEFTLTISLQPDDFATYYCQQYNSYS					
	190	220	250	280		

>>DPK11\_O14- (287 aa)  
 Frame: 1 initn: 453 initl: 453 opt: 459 Z-score: 84.5 expect() 4.3  
 71.579% identity in 95 aa overlap (1-95:1-285)

	10	20	30	40	50	60
cp1gl	DIKMTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTLNCKASQNI	D	KYLNWYQQKLGE	SPKLLIY	NTNNLQTGIPS	
	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::
DPK11_	DIQLTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRVSQGISSYLNWYRQKPGKVP	KPLLIYSASNLQSGVPS				
	10	40	70	100	130	160

	70	80	90	100		
cp1gl	RFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDVATYFCLQHISRPR	HISRPTFGTGT	KLELKR			
	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	.. .	.. .	
DPK11_	RFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDVATYYGQRTYNAP					
	190	220	250	280		

>>VA (287 aa)  
 Frame: 1 initn: 415 initl: 415 opt: 457 Z-score: 84.3 expect() 4.4  
 71.277% identity in 94 aa overlap (2-95:4-285)

	10	20	30	40	50	60
cp1gl	DIKMTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTLNCKASQNI	D	KYLNWYQQKLGE	SPKLLIY	NTNNLQTGIPS	
	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::	::::::::::
VA	AIQLTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQGISSALAWYQQKPGKAP	KPLLIYDASSLES	GVP	S		
	10	40	70	100	130	160

13  
MOP600

70 80 90 100  
cp1gl RFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDVATYFCLQHISRPRFTGKLELKR  
VA RFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQFNSYP  
190 220 250 280

>>L12A\_PCRDIL6-5 (287 aa)  
Frame: 1 initn: 431 init1: 431 opt: 457 Z-score: 84.3 expect() 4.4  
70.968% identity in 93 aa overlap (1-93:1-279)

10 20 30 40 50 60  
cp1gl DIKMTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTLNCKASQNIDKYLWYQQKLGEVKLLIYNTNNLQTGIPS  
L12A\_P DIQMTQSPSTLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISSSWLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYKASSLESGVPS  
10 40 70 100 130 160

70 80 90 100  
cp1gl RFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDVATYFCLQHISRPRFTGKLELKR  
L12A\_P RFSGSGSGTEFTLTISSLQPDDFATYYCQQYNSYS  
190 220 250 280

108 residues in 1 query sequences  
167083 residues in 638 library sequences  
Tcomplib (4 proc)[version 3.2t07 August 17, 1999]  
start: Thu Mar 9 15:38:26 2000 done: Thu Mar 9 15:38:26 2000  
Scan time: 0.260 Display time: 0.030

Function used was TFASTA

Light Chain JK segment

Date: Thu, 9 Mar 2000 18:11:04 +0000

TFASTA translates and searches a DNA sequence data bank  
version 3.2t07 August 17, 1999  
Please cite:  
W.R. Pearson & D.J. Lipman PNAS (1988) 85:2444-2448

/tmp/.fasta3-search-5147508: 13 aa  
>cp1glj  
vs V-Base too library  
searching /data/gcblast/v-base 0 library  
167083 residues in 638 sequences  
Expectation\_n fit: rho(ln(x))= 1.4627+/-0.00917; mu= 9.2358+/- 0.518;  
mean\_var=11.2187+/- 8.682, 0's: 18 Z-trim: 6 B-trim: 8 in 1/18  
Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic: 0.1797 (N=21) at 58

TFASTA (3.27 August, 1999) function [optimized, BL50 matrix (15:-5)] ktup: 2  
join: 36, opt: 36, gap-pen: -16/ -2, width: 16 reg.-scaled  
Scan time: 0.130  
The best scores are: initn init1 opt z-sc E(614)  
JK2 ( 39) [3] 50 50 58 179.6 2.1e-05  
JK5 ( 38) [2] 47 47 55 170.7 6.5e-05  
JK1 ( 38) [2] 39 39 54 167.8 9.5e-05  
JK4 ( 38) [2] 38 38 53 164.8 0.00014  
JK3 ( 38) [2] 39 39 50 155.8 0.00044

>>JK2 (39 aa)  
Frame: 3 initn: 50 init1: 50 opt: 58 Z-score: 179.6 expect() 2.1e-05  
81.818% identity in 11 aa overlap (2-12:6-38)

10  
cp1glj RTFGTGTKEELKR  
::: :::::::  
JK2 YTFGQGTKEIK  
30

>>JK5 (38 aa)  
Frame: 2 initn: 47 init1: 47 opt: 55 Z-score: 170.7 expect() 6.5e-05